

on each side of the railway line, up the hill from the loch, and into the wood beyond. A nice patch of heather blossom on the railway bank itself also proved very attractive. Posts, trees, and ragwort blossom were treacled, and the latter proved to be far the most attractive. On the first night (August 19th) the moth of the evening was *Noctua dahlii*. They wanted picking over, but were very abundant, and a fine lot were selected. *N. glareosa* was nearly as common, especially on heather, and one very beautiful variety was taken. This was of the typical *glareosa* grey colour, but marked almost like *Agrotis tritici*, with pale whitish costa and strong pale streak below the stigmata. *Citria lutea* (*silago*) was common, and *Hadena protea* just coming out and most strongly marked. *Hydroecia micacea*, *H. lucens* (?), and *Triphaena fimbria* were not uncommon, and two *Xylophasia monoglypha* (*polydon*) occurred, one absolutely fresh specimen being the blackest I have ever seen. *Polia chi* was common on stone walls, and on one wall up the hillside *Cidaria immanata* was in great numbers. This latter species also came freely to heather blossom, and on my next visit (September 3rd and 4th) they were even more plentiful, especially on ragwort and on scabious blossom in the wood. Treacle on this latter date had a much more autumnal appearance. The two principal species were *Anchocelis rufiga* and *Hadena protea*. They were both very common and very richly coloured—much darker and more strongly marked than our southern forms. *Noctua dahlii*, *Triphaena fimbria*, *Citria lutea*, *Hydroecia micacea* and *H. lucens* (?) were still in evidence, and new comers were *Anchocelis litura* (common), *Calocampa vetusta*, *C. solidaginis* (two, one of them on heather), *Epunda nigra*, *Scoliopteryx libatrix* and *Miselia oxyacanthae*. *Polia chi* this time also came to treacle and heather.

Except for a couple of evenings at Richmond Park and a very successful hunt for *Nonayria sparganii* pupæ in Kent, this finished up my year's collecting. In the former locality the two wet summers have greatly strengthened up the rushes on the ground tenanted by *Tapinostola fulva*, and this species was in immense numbers and great variety. *Luperina cespitis* was rarer than usual and the other regular species, *H. testacea*, *Characaeae graminis*, *Heliophobus popularis*, *Anchocelis lunosa* and *Hydroecia nictitans* were about normal. One *Noctua glareosa* was taken, but I did not try treacle, and only worked for moths at rest on the grass.

I have no personal knowledge of autumn work this year, but believe, from all accounts, that the attraction of treacle failed entirely after August. Still without this, I have taken, or seen, far more species of *Noctuae* than ever before in a single season, and I shall be very well satisfied if I never experience a worse collecting year than 1910.

---

### ***Choleva fuliginosa* (Catops fuliginosus), Er., a species new to Britain.**

By G. W. NICHOLSON, M.A., M.D., F.E.S.

On going over the *Cholerae* I had taken last year, with the help of Ganglbauer's book, I came to the conclusion that I possessed specimens of *Choleva fuliginosa*, Er. Captain Deville has kindly supplied me with continental types of this species, which are identical with my specimens.